REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and the following reasons.

I. Status of the Claims

Upon entry of this amendment, claims 38 and 54-61 are pending. Claims 1-37 and 40-52 are withdrawn from consideration. Claim 53 was previously cancelled. Claim 39 is cancelled. Claim 38 is amended currently. Claims 54-61 are newly presented. A detailed listing is presented, with an appropriate defined status identifier, of all claims that are or were in the application, irrespective of whether the claim(s) remain under examination in the application.

II. Rejection of claims 38 and 39 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

Claims 38 and 39 are rejected for alleged indefiniteness. Office Action at page 3. Claim 39 is canceled. The examiner alleges that the phrase "capable of" is not a limitation "in any patentable sense." *Id.* Claim 38 is amended to delete the recitation "capable of." The examiner also urges that "substantially incapable" is vague and indefinite. *Id.* Claim 38 is amended to delete "substantially." Finally, the examiner alleges that the phrase "together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or diluents" renders claim 38 vague and indefinite. *Id.* Claims 38 is amended to delete the recitation in question.

The examiner also alleges that the phrase "a microorganism GPI inositolglycan" and the term "molecule" are vague and indefinite. More particularly, the examiner alleges that these claims are overly broad. Applicant respectfully disagrees. The second paragraph of section 112 requires only that the claims reasonably apprise those skilled in the art of the scope of the claimed invention. *See e.g. Miles Lab, Inc. v. Shandon, Inc.*, 27 U.S.P.Q.2d 1123 (Fed. Cir. 1993), *cert denied*, 510 U.S. 1100 (1994), *see generally* M.P.E.P. § 2173.02. Furthermore, it is the examiner who has the initial burden of demonstrating that one of skill in the art would not appreciate the metes and bounds of the claimed subject matter. M.P.E.P. § 706.03.

The examiner fails to meet the burden of demonstrating that one of skill in the art would not appreciate the metes and bounds of the claimed subject matter. One of skill in the art would clearly understand the term "a microorganism inositolglycan." Moreover, there is ample definition and description for this term throughout the instant specification to properly inform a skilled artisan. For example, the specification states:

> The term "micro-organism" should be understood in its broadest sense and includes, for example, the parasitic and fungal taxa *Plasmodium*, *Trypanosoma*, *Leishmania*, *Toxoplasma* and *Candida*. "Micro-organism" should also be understood to extend to molecules which are secreted by or shed from the subject organism. This would include for example, toxin molecules or molecules which are cleared from the surface of the micro-organism. Preferably, the GPI inositolglycan domain suitable for use in the present invention is a parasite GPI inositolglycan domain and even more preferably a *Plasmodium* GPI inositolglycan domain.

Page 16, lines 10-17.

Similarly, the term "molecule" as used in claim 38 would be readily understood by a skilled artisan and would reasonably apprise a skilled artisan of the scope of the claims. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines "molecule" as "the smallest particle of a substance that retains the properties of the substance and is composed of one or more atoms." WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, G. & C. Merriam Co (Springfield, MA) 1976, at page 741 (copy enclosed). Throughout the specification there is further clarification of the term "molecule." For example, the specification states:

> The term "GPI inositolglycan" is used interchangeably with terms such as but not limited to "inositolglycan" (IG), "inositophosphoglycan" (IPG), "phosphoinositolglycan" (PIG), "phosphooligosaccharide" (POS) and the molecules described by these terms should be understood as "GPI inositolglycan" molecules.

Page 13, lines 23-26. The specification further states:

> Preferably the molecule is a portion of GPI which comprises the inositolglycan domain or derivative or equivalent thereof

> but substantially does not contain a portion capable of inducing an immune response directed to a lipidic domain of said GPI.

Page 14, lines 4-6.

While Applicant submits that the scope of the claims would be understood by the skilled artisan, certain claim terms have been amended to expedite prosecution. Claim 38 is amended to delete reference to the "molecule" and to specify that the molecule is the inositolglycan domain portion of GPI.

The examiner also alleges that the term "insufficient" renders claim 39 vague and indefinite. Although claim 39 is canceled, the term "insufficient" is recited in new claim 54. Here again, the examiner fails to meet the burden of demonstrating that one of skill in the art would not appreciate the metes and bounds of the claimed subject matter. It would be clear to the person of skill in the art what is meant by this term, that is, that there is insufficient lipidic domain present to induce an immune response to the lipidic domain. In this regard, it would be a matter of routine procedure for the person of skill in the art to determine how much of the lipid domain need be removed in order to achieve this objective. Applicants maintain that the claim would reasonably apprise those skilled in the art of the scope of the claimed invention.

Withdrawal of the rejection of amended claim 38 is respectfully requested.

III. Rejection of claim 38 under U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Tachado *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 156:1897 (1996), or Tachado *et al.*, *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 205:984-91 (1994). The Tachado references are cited as disclosing GPI and anti-GPI monoclonal antibodies.

The present invention is predicated, *inter alia*, on the determination that GPI or a GPI-derived glycan or inositolglycan can be used as a vaccine or a vaccine target. Prior to the present invention, the development of vaccines against parasites focused on the use of proteins to elicit an immune response, without consideration of the sugar component.

Applicant respectfully submits that the Tachado references cited do not disclose a GPI molecule that induces an immune response directed to a microorganism GPI inositolglycan domain, but that does not induce an immune response to a lipidic domain of the GPI, as recited in amended claim 38. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection.

Claims 38 and 39 are rejected as anticipated by Tachado *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 94: 4022 (1997), Schofield *et al.*, *J. Immunology*, 156: 1886 (1996), or Richardson *et al.*, *Insect Molecular Biology* 1: 139 (1993). Claim 39 is canceled and, thus, the rejection of that claim is moot. The examiner alleges that Tachado *et al.* (1997), Schofield *et al.*, and Richardson *et al.* anticipate the present invention.

Tachado *et al.* (1997) demonstrates that GPIs activate host macrophages and studies the structure/activity relationship determine the mechanism of action of this molecule. Tachado *et al.* (1997) does not teach the concept of a vaccine directed towards protozoal infections by a whole GPI. Moreover, Tachado *et al.* (1997) also does not teach a modified GPI molecule or derivative thereof, which induces an immune response directed to a microorganism GPI inositolglycan domain, but that does not induce an immune response to a lipidic domain of the GPI, as recited in amended claim 38.

Similarly, the Tachado *et al.* references of 1994 and 1996 do not teach a GPI molecule or derivative thereof, which induces an immune response directed to a microorganism GPI inositolglycan domain, but that does not induce an immune response to a lipidic domain of the GPI, as recited in amended claim 38.

Schofield *et al.* (1996) expand upon the idea that GPIs may regulate host cell function. Yet Schofield *et al.* does not teach a GPI molecule or derivative thereof, which induces an immune response directed to a microorganism GPI inositolglycan domain, but that does not induce an immune response to a lipidic domain of the GPI, as recited in amended claim 38.

Richardson *et al.* (1993) discusses the production of a vaccine against ticks. The target antigen in the reference is a protein which, under natural conditions, has a GPI anchor. Richardson *et al.* explores the signals which result in a GPI anchorage and, therefore, assays various constructs in an expression system. The goal of the study in Richardson *et al.* is a

molecule lacking the GPI anchor. Richardson *et al.* asserts that the protein is the desirable component of their vaccine. Accordingly, the reference describes a method of producing the target protein lacking a GPI using expression systems to remove the GPI. Richardson *et al.* states, "the GPI anchor is not essential for the expression of the protective immunological response..." (Richardson *et al.* at page 145, left column, lines 39-40) and ". . . the production of BM86trun (*i.e.* lacking GPI) as a secreted form of BM86 allows efficient recovery and purification of relatively large quantities of this recombinant protein." Richardson *et al.* at page 145, left column, at lines 32-35 (parenthetical added). Moreover, Richardson *et al.* note:

> "recombinant BM86 was originally expressed as an inclusion body in .*E* coli . . .this form. .did induce a strong immunological response This result rules out a major involvement of carbohydrate residues on BM86 in the protective response as recombinant proteins produced in bacteria are not glycosylalted."

Richardson *et al.* at page 145, left column, first full paragraph. Therefore, clearly Richardson *et al.* does not teach a GPI glycan or inositolglycan molecule that induces an immune response directed to a microorganism GPI inositolglycan domain, but that does not induce an immune response to a lipidic domain of the GPI, as recited in amended claim 38.

Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Applicant believes that the present application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

The examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is felt that a telephone interview would advance the prosecution of the present application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required regarding this application under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16-1.17, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 19-0741. Should no proper payment be enclosed herewith, as by a check being in the wrong amount, unsigned, post-dated, otherwise improper or informal or even entirely missing, the Commissioner is authorized to charge the unpaid amount to Deposit Account No. 19-0741. If any extensions of time are needed for timely acceptance of papers submitted herewith, applicant hereby petitions for such extension under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 and authorizes payment of any such extensions fees to Deposit Account No. 19-0741.

Respectfully submitted,

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ypsum; 3, calcite; 4, fluorite; 5, 8, topaz; 9, corundum; and 10, ıded version of the original Mohs' hardness of talc; 2, gypsum; 3, ɔrthoclase; 7, vitreous pure silica; , fused zirconium oxide; 12, fused boron carbide; and 15, diamond [Hindi *muhr* gold coin, seal, fr. a former gold coin of India and

[modif. of Pg *moeda de ouro,* lit., ıese gold coin
ME *moite,* fr. MF *moité,* fr. LL *ıs* middle — more at MID] **1 a** : b : one of two approximately ıns into which something is divid- f two basic complementary tribal

fr. MF *moillier,* fr. (assumed) VL ɔre at MELT] *vt, chiefly dial* : to ork hard : DRUDGE **2** : to be in 'IRL — **moil·er** *n*
·ERY **2** : CONFUSION. TURMOIL ;uiring hard work **b** : INDUSTRI- RBULENT — **moil·ing·ly** \-liŋ-lē\
ıl. of *moira* lot, fate; akin to Gk FATE 4
r\ *n* [F, fr. E *mohair*] *archaic*

re *same, or* 'mȯi(-ə)r, 'mȯ(ə)r, e moire, fr. *moire*] **1 a** : an ir- : a ripple pattern on a stamp **2** appearance **3** : an independent ·hen two geometrically regular ınes or two halftone screens) are gle — **moiré** *adj*
MF, fr. (assumed) VL *muscidus, ·cus*] **1** : slightly or moderately ·aracterized by high humidity *syn* **·t·ness** \'mȯis(t)-nəs\ *n*
:d; moist·en·ing \'mȯis-niŋ, -ᵊn- o become moist — **moist·en·er**

E, modif. of MF *moistour,* fr. nsed in relatively small quantity **:z·ing** : to add moisture to <~

1 *slang Brit* : DONKEY **2** *slang*

atory
:s [NL, fr. L, millstone] : OCEAN

relating to, or containing a gram grams of solvent — **mo·lal·i·ty**

fr. *molaris* of a mill, fr. *mola* oth with a rounded or flattened *cif* : one of the cheek teeth in canines — see TOOTH illustration tion : GRINDING **2** : of, relating h
ıore at MOLE] : of or relating to from the properties or motions . of, relating to, or containing a 1000 milliliters of solution —

elaço, fr. LL *mellaceum* grape re at MELLIFLUOUS] **1** : the thick parated from raw sugar in sugar ·m boiling down sweet vegetable

lde; akin to OHG *molta* soil, L **1** : crumbling soft friable earth : soil rich in humus — compare ırface of the earth : GROUND **b** **3** *archaic* : earth that is the merciful great Duke to men of

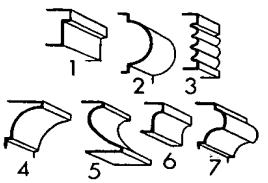
nodulus, dim. of *modus* measure nature or character : TYPE **2** an object is constructed **3 a** shaped: as (1) : a matrix for lly or other food **b** : a molded an example to be followed **b** ır contour
ıugh) into a desired consistency the wind ~*s* the waves> **3** **4** : to exert influence on <~ ·tours of **6** : to ornament with frames> — **mold·able** \'mōl-

rficial often woolly growth pro- ɔ matter or on living organisms orales) that produces mold

(ə)rd\ *n* **1 a** : a curved iron o lift and turn the soil **b** : the zer) that pushes material to one : one of the boards forming a

ıold·er·ing \-d(ə-)riŋ\ [freq. of : DISINTEGRATE, DECAY

mold·ing \'mōl-diŋ\ *n* **1 a** : an act or process of molding **b** : an object produced by molding **c** : the art or occupation of a molder **2 a** : a decorative recessed or relieved surface **b** : a decorative plane or curved strip used for ornamentation or finishing
moldy \'mōl-dē\ *adj* **mold·i·er; -est** **1** : of, resembling, or covered with a mold-producing fungus <~ bread> **2 a** : being old and moldering : CRUMBLING **b** : ANTIQUATED. FUSTY <~ tradition> — **mold·i·ness** *n*



moldings 2a: *1* fillet and fascia, *2* torus, *3* reeding, *4* cavetto, *5* scotia, *6* congé, *7* beak

¹mole \'mōl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *māl;* akin to OHG *meil* spot] : a pigmented spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body; *esp* : NEVUS
²mole *n* [ME; akin to MLG *mol*] **1** : any of numerous burrowing insectivores (esp. family Talpidae) with minute eyes, concealed ears, and soft fur **2** : one who works in the dark **3** : a machine for tunneling
³mole *n* [MF, fr. OIt *molo,* fr. LGk *mōlos,* fr. L *moles,* lit., mass, exertion; akin to OHG *muodi* weary, Gk *mōlos* exertion] **1** : a massive work formed of masonry and large stones or earth laid in the sea as a pier or breakwater **2** : the harbor formed by a mole
⁴mole *n* [F *môle,* fr. L *mola* mole, lit., mill, millstone — more at MILL] : an abnormal mass in the uterus esp. when containing fetal tissues
⁵mole *also* **mol** \'mōl\ *n* [G *mol,* short for *molekulargewicht* molecular weight, fr. *molekular* molecular + *gewicht* weight] : GRAM MOLECULE
mo·lec·u·lar \mə-'lek-yə-lər\ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or produced by molecules <~ oxygen> **2** : of or relating to simple or elementary organization — **mo·lec·u·lar·i·ty** \-,lek-yə-'lar-ət-ē\ *n* — **mo·lec·u·lar·ly** \mə-'lek-yə-lər-lē\ *adv*
molecular biology *n* : a branch of biology dealing with the ultimate physicochemical organization of living matter and esp. with the molecular basis of inheritance and protein synthesis — **molecular biological** *adj* — **molecular biologist** *n*
molecular formula *n* : a chemical formula that is based on both analysis and molecular weight and gives the total number of atoms of each element in a molecule — compare STRUCTURAL FORMULA
molecular weight *n* : the weight of a molecule that may be calculated as the sum of the atomic weights of its constituent atoms — compare FORMULA WEIGHT
mol·e·cule \'mäl-i-,kyü(ə)l\ *n* [F *molécule,* fr. NL *molecula,* dim. of L *moles* mass] **1** : the smallest particle of a substance that retains the properties of the substance and is composed of one or more atoms **2** : a tiny bit : PARTICLE
mole·hill \'mōl-,hil\ *n* : a little ridge of earth thrown up by a mole
mole·skin \-,skin\ *n* **1** : the skin of the mole used as fur **2 a** : a heavy durable cotton fabric with a short thick velvety nap on one side **b** : a garment made of moleskin — usu. used in pl.
mo·lest \mə-'lest\ *vt* [ME *molesten,* fr. MF *molester,* fr. L *molestare,* fr. *molestus* burdensome, annoying, fr. *moles* mass] **1** : to annoy, disturb, or persecute esp. with hostile intent or injurious effect **2** : to make annoying sexual advances to — **mo·les·ta·tion** \,mōl-,es-'tā-shən, ,mōl-əs-, ,mäl-\ *n* — **mo·lest·er** \mə-'les-tər\ *n*
mo·line \mə-'līn, -'lēn\ *adj* [(assumed) AF *moliné,* fr. OF *molin* mill, fr. LL *molinum* — more at MILL] *of a heraldic cross* : having the end of each arm forked and recurved — see CROSS illustration
moll \'mäl, 'mōl\ *n* [prob. fr. *Moll,* nickname for Mary] **1** : PROSTITUTE **2 a** : DOLL **2 b** : a gangster's girl friend
mol·lie *also* **mol·ly** \'mäl-ē\ *n* : MOLLIENISIA
mol·lie·ni·sia \,mäl-i-'nizh-(ē-)ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Comte François N. *Mollien* †1850 F statesman] : any of a genus (*Mollienisia*) of brightly colored topminnows (family Poeciliidae) highly valued as aquarium fishes
mol·li·fy \'mäl-ə-,fī\ *vb* **-fied; -fy·ing** [ME *mollifien,* fr. MF *mollifier,* fr. LL *mollificare,* fr. L *mollis* soft — more at MELT] *vt* **1** : to soothe in temper or disposition : APPEASE <*mollified* her by flattery> **2** : to reduce the rigidity of : SOFTEN **3** : to reduce in intensity : ASSUAGE. TEMPER ~ *vi, archaic* : SOFTEN. RELENT — **mol·li·fi·ca·tion** \,mäl-ə-fə-'kā-shən\ *n*
mol·lus·ci·cide \mə-'ləs-(k)ə-,sīd\ *n* [NL *Mollusca* + E *-i-* + *-cide*] : an agent for destroying mollusks (as snails) — **mol·lus·ci·cid·al** \-,ləs-(k)ə-'sīd-ᵊl\ *adj*
mol·lusk *or* **mol·lusc** \'mäl-əsk\ *n* [F *mollusque,* fr. NL *Mollusca,* phylum name, fr. L, neut. pl. of *molluscus* soft, fr. *mollis*] : any of a large phylum (Mollusca) of invertebrate animals (as snails or clams) with a soft unsegmented body usu. enclosed in a calcareous shell; *broadly* : SHELLFISH — **mol·lus·can** *also* **mol·lus·kan** \mə-'ləs-kən, mä-\ *adj*
Moll·wei·de projection \,mōl-,vīd-ə-, mōl-,wid-ə-\ *n* [Karl B. *Mollweide* †1825 G mathematician and astronomer] : an equal-area map projection capable of showing the entire surface of the earth in the form of an ellipse with all parallels as straight lines more widely spaced at the equator than at the poles, with the central meridian as one half the length of the equator, and with all other meridians as ellipses equally spaced
¹mol·ly·cod·dle \'mäl-ē-,käd-ᵊl\ *n* [*Molly,* nickname for Mary] **1** : a pampered or effeminate man or boy **2** : GOODY-GOODY
²mollycoddle *vt* **mol·ly·cod·dled; mol·ly·cod·dling** \-,käd-liŋ, -ᵊl-iŋ\ : to surround with an excessive or absurd degree of indulgence and attention : CODDLE *syn* see INDULGE — **mol·ly·cod·dler** \-,käd-lər, -ᵊl-ər\ *n*
mol·ly·mawk \'mäl-i-,mȯk\ *var of* MALLEMUCK
Mo·loch \'mäl-ȯk, 'mō-,läk\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. Heb *Mōlekh*] : a Semitic god to whom children were sacrificed

Mo·lo·tov cocktail \,mäl-ə-,tȯf-, ,mōl-, ,mōl, -,tȯv\ *n* [Vyacheslav M. *Molotov*] : a crude hand grenade made of a bottle filled with a flammable liquid (as gasoline), fitted with a device (as a wick or saturated rag) capable of touching off the liquid and ignited at the moment of hurling
¹molt \'mōlt\ *vb* [alter. of ME *mouten,* fr. OE *-mūtian* to change, fr. L *mutare* — more at MISS] *vi* : to shed hair, feathers, shell, horns, or an outer layer periodically ~ *vt* : to cast off (an outer covering) periodically; *specif* : to throw off (the old cuticle) — used of arthropods — **molt·er** *n*
²molt *n* : the act or process of molting; *specif* : ECDYSIS
mol·ten \'mōlt-ᵊn\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *melten* to melt] **1** *obs* : made by melting and casting **2** : fused or liquefied by heat : MELTED <~ lava> **3** : having warmth or brilliance : GLOWING <the ~ sunlight of warm skies —T. B. Costain>
mol·to \'mōl-(,)tō, 'mōl-\ *adv* [It, fr. L *multum,* fr. neut. of *multus* much] : MUCH. VERY — used in music directions <~ sostenuto>
mol wt *abbr* molecular weight
mo·ly \'mō-lē\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *mōly;* akin to Skt *mūla* root] : a mythical herb with a black root, milk-white blossoms, and magical powers
mo·lyb·date \mə-'lib-,dāt\ *n* : a salt of molybdenum containing the group MoO_4 or Mo_2O_7
molybdate orange *n* : a brilliant orange pigment consisting of the chromate, molybdate, and usu. sulfate of lead
mo·lyb·de·nite \mə-'lib-də-,nīt\ *n* [NL *molybdena*] : a blue usu. foliated mineral MoS_2 that is molybdenum disulfide and a source of molybdenum
mo·lyb·de·num \-nəm\ *n* [NL, fr. *molybdena,* a lead ore, molybdenite, molybdenum, fr. L *molybdaena* galena, fr. Gk *molybdaina,* fr. *molybdos* lead] : a metallic element that resembles chromium and tungsten in many properties, is used esp. in strengthening and hardening steel, and is a trace element in plant and animal metabolism — see ELEMENT table
molybdenum disulfide *n* : a compound MoS_2 used esp. as a lubricant in grease
mo·lyb·dic \mə-'lib-dik\ *adj* [NL *molybdenum*] : of, relating to, or containing molybdenum esp. with one of its higher valences
mo·lyb·dous \-dəs\ *adj* [NL *molybdenum*] : of, relating to, or containing molybdenum esp. with one of its lower valences
mom \'mäm, 'məm\ *n* [short for *momma*] : MOTHER
MOM *abbr* middle of month
mome \'mōm\ *n, archaic* [origin unknown] : BLOCKHEAD. FOOL
mo·ment \'mō-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *momentum* movement, particle sufficient to turn the scales, moment, fr. *movēre* to move] **1** : a minute portion or point of time : INSTANT **2 a** : present time <at the ~ he is working on a novel> **b** : a time of excellence or conspicuousness <he has his ~*s*> **3** : importance in influence or effect : notable or conspicuous consequence **4** *obs* : a cause or motive of action **5** : a stage in historical or logical development **6 a** : tendency or measure of tendency to produce motion esp. about a point or axis **b** : the product of quantity (as a force) and the distance to a particular axis or point **7 a** : the mean of the *n*th powers of the deviations of the observed values in a set of statistical data from a fixed value **b** : the expected value of a power of the deviation of a random variable from a fixed value *syn* see IMPORTANCE
mo·men·tar·i·ly \,mō-mən-'ter-ə-lē\ *adv* **1** : for a moment **2** : INSTANTLY **3** : at any moment
mo·men·tary \'mō-mən-,ter-ē\ *adj* **1 a** : continuing only a moment : TRANSITORY **b** : having a very brief life : EPHEMERAL **2** : operative or recurring at every moment *syn* see TRANSIENT *ant* agelong — **mo·men·tar·i·ness** *n*
mo·ment·ly \'mō-mənt-lē\ *adv* **1** : from moment to moment **2** : at any moment **3** : for a moment
mo·men·to \mə-'ment-(,)ō\ *var of* MEMENTO
moment of inertia : the ratio of the torque applied to a rigid body free to rotate about a given axis to the angular acceleration thus produced about that axis
moment of truth **1** : the final sword thrust in a bullfight **2** : a moment of crisis on whose outcome much or everything depends
mo·men·tous \mō-'ment-əs, mə-'ment-\ *adj* : IMPORTANT. CONSEQUENTIAL — **mo·men·tous·ly** *adv* — **mo·men·tous·ness** *n*
mo·men·tum \mō-'ment-əm, mə-'ment-\ *n, pl* **mo·men·ta** \-'ment-ə\ *or* **momentums** [NL, fr. L, movement] : a property of a moving body that determines the length of time required to bring it to rest when under the action of a constant force or moment; *broadly* : IMPETUS
mom·ma \'mäm-ə, 'məm-\ *var of* MAMMA
Mo·mus \'mō-məs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Mōmos*] : the Greek god of blame and mockery
¹mon \'män\ *dial chiefly Brit var of* MAN
²mon *abbr* **1** monastery **2** monetary
¹Mon \'mōn\ *n, pl* **Mon** *or* **Mons** **1** : a member of the dominant native people of Pegu in Burma **2** : the Mon-Khmer language of the Mon people
²Mon *abbr* **1** Monaghan **2** Monday **3** Monmouthshire
mon- *or* **mono-** *under stress the (1st) "o" is sometimes* ō *although not shown at individual entries*\ *comb form* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *monos* alone, single — more at MONK] **1** : one : single : alone <*mono*plane> <*mono*drama> <*mono*phobia> **2** : containing one (usu. specified) atom, radical, or group <*mono*hydrate> <*mono*xide> **b** : monomolecular <*mono*film> <*mono*layer>